



CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

Published Quarterly

QUARRYVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

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EDITORIAL

Four issues of the Review, four Classical Numismatic Auctions, a book sale, opening a west coast office, twenty two shows.....and many countless nights in the office. It is no wonder another year quickly draws to a close. CNG has undergone several major changes this year. We hope that these changes have been for the best and the growth we have undertaken makes us a better firm for you, the collector of ancient coins.

This final issue of the Review for 1990 gives you a broad overview of the material we handle. In 103, coins you get a feeling for the quality of coins we strive to deliver to you, the collector. Take the time to look over the material offered, we're sure you'll find something to your liking. Remember, this is but a small portion of the coins we have in stock at the present time.

ANA News

Another ANA convention has come and gone. The show was held in Seattle which is certainly not the 'hot spot' in the United States for ancients. However, we did have the opportunity to see old customers we have not seen in years and to meet new ones. Seattle may not be a 'hot spot' for ancients, but it has the foundations on which to build an active ancient base. We were pleasantly surprised at the number of new collectors we met. The ANA decided to place its mid-winter convention in Dallas for a five year trial. We welcome this and look forward to having a regular large show to attend in the state of Texas. Placing a good, well run, heavily promoted show in one location and leaving it there does nothing but build the show. We would still like to see the ANA place (continued page 2)

TERMS OF SALE

All items offered for sale in the *CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW* are guaranteed genuine and may be returned for any reason within seven days of receipt. Please note that most coins, unless offered in quantities, are one-of-a-kind. All prices are in U.S. Dollars. Most coins with a value in excess of \$100.00 are photographed for your consideration. Photographs of unillustrated lots are available upon request for a nominal fee.

Material offered for sale in the *Review* is sent out on approval (Seven Day) to known customers with active purchasing records with us. All others should send payment with order and material will be sent upon cleared funds. For new customers ordering coins by phone, we will hold the lot for five days pending receipt of your check. After five days, we have the option of selling coin to next order.

All items delivered within the state of Pennsylvania and California are subject to prevailing sales tax. Dealers must have a valid resale certificates on file with us.

ALL ORDERS TO QUARRYVILLE OFFICE

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Volume XV, No.4 1990 Fourth Quarter

METHODS OF PAYMENT:

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EDITORIAL (Continued from Page 1)
its main show in three main locations and rotate between them. How about San Francisco, Chicago and Baltimore - they are tremendous locations and would actively draw from all parts of the country. There are many dealers in the US, Foreign and Ancient field that are collector oriented dealers. We depend on a retail customer base to sell our material. Is the ANA a collector oriented organization?

CNA XII - The mail bid sale

Over 550 bidders participated in our most recent mail bid sale. Some 78% of the lots sold. Thank you to all who participated.

CNA XIII - December Auction

As this is being typed, the finishing touches are being put on our December public sale. I have just finished photographing some very exciting material. There are complete offerings of all of the twelve Caesars in gold and silver, an exceptional run of Corinthian and related type silver, a very comprehensive offering of Byzantine bronze; but most important of all is the second portion of the *Kerry Keith Wetterstrom Collection of Roman Egyptian Bronzes*. This catalog should become a cited reference. There haven't been so many important rarities in the Alexandrian series offered for sale in many years. Offered for sale is the most complete offering of the Labors of Herakles, an outstanding run of Zodiac coins, including three wheels of the Zodiac. Also offered are an outstanding group of Mythological types and one of the finest collection of Nome coinage in private hands. Expect the catalog during the first week in November.

An old idea whose time may once again be.....

The complaint I hear most often from customers is..... I don't have anyone to talk to who shares my collecting interest. Collectors breed new collectors through their enthusiasm for this fascinating field. I know there are active clubs out there. If you belong to one of these specialized clubs, please drop us a note and let us know its name and who runs it. We want to run a small article in our pages for all our interested collectors. This brings up the million dollar question.....
Should the Ancient Coin Club of America be restarted?

Hope everyone has an enjoyable holiday season.

Victor England
Eric J. McFadden

SHOW SCHEDULE (4th Quarter 1990/1st Quarter 1991)

October 11-14, 1990
Long Beach Exposition
Long Beach CA

October 11-13, 1990
COINEX
London England

November 2, 1990
DAWN meeting
Denver CO

November 3-7, 1990
Tour of Texas & New Orleans
By invitation only - contact office

November 9-10, 1990
Numismatic & Antiquarian Bourse
Auction Lot Showing CNA XIII
Holiday Inn - Golden Gateway
San Francisco CA

December 1-3, 1990
New York International
Auction Lot Showing CNA XIII
Hilton Hotel
New York, NY

December 4, 1990
CNA, Ltd. Sale XIII
Warwick Hotel
New York, NY

January 25-27, 1991
Golden State Show
Pasadena CA

February 6-10, 1991
Long Beach Convention

ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS YOU SHOULD BELONG TO OR BE RECEIVING:

PUBLICATIONS:

The Celator. Publisher/Editor - Wayne G. Sayles. P.O. Box 123, Lodi WI, 53555. Monthly magazine for ancient and medieval coinage. Subscription rates: \$24.00 per year (second class) for US and Canada, \$48 per year (airmail) to all other addresses.

A must for the serious or new classical numismatist.

Roman Coins and Culture. Publisher-Charles R. Coyle, P.O. Box 2186, Ann Arbor MI 48106. Quarterly publication. Subscription rates: \$27.50 per year for the US and Canada. \$45 per year to all other addresses.

ORGANIZATIONS:

American Numismatic Association. 818 N. Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs CO 80903-3279. Adult membership (including a subscription to the *Numismatist*) \$26.00 per year. (Plus \$6 one time bookkeeping fee first year only.). \$28.00 to all other addresses outside the US.

American Numismatic Society. Broadway at 155th St. New York NY 10032. \$30.00 one year membership fee. (\$20.00 for full time students.). Includes *ANS Journal* - yearly publication with excellent scholarly articles.

Society for Ancient Numismatist (SAN). Secretary - Beate Rauch, P.O. Box 2830, Los Angeles CA 90078-2830. Membership includes subscription to *SAN* - the journal of the society. Write to SAN Secretary for application and dues information.

Numismatics International. P.O. Box 670013, Dallas TX 75367-0013. Membership dues (including subscription to monthly *NI Bulletin*.) \$15.00 annually. Seniors over 70 - \$10.00 annually.

All of these organizations publish excellent journals, some more consistently than others, which include many worthwhile articles on ancient and medieval coinage.

Also, the ANA is home to the premier authentication bureau in the country - American Numismatic Association Authentication Bureau. A benefit of membership is reduced fees for authentication and photography. We serve as authentication consultants for ancient and medieval coins for ANAAB.

We would be happy to sponsor any of our interested clients for membership in the above organizations.

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THE SAMIAN OCCUPATION OF ZANCLE

(494/3 - 488/7 BC)

Eric J. McFadden

This article is inspired by a rare silver tetradrachm issued by Samian refugees who forcibly occupied Zancle in Sicily following the Samian's defeat by Persia in the Ionian Revolt. CNG has recently acquired an example of this interesting type (no. 8 in this issue's offering), which provides a clear illustration of how coinage can be used to fill voids in the historical record.

This silver tetradrachm can be precisely dated to 494/3 BC, the first year of the Samian occupation. The obverse design is a lion's scalp on a round shield, and the reverse displays the prow of a Samian galley to the left. This series of tetradrachms is the first use of that denomination in Sicily outside of Syracuse.

This particular coin is thought to be one of two tetradrachms of the Samians at Zancle found in a hoard discovered in 1901 at Zagazig in the Nile delta. The Zagazig hoard was buried c. 470 BC. The test cut on this coin is typical of cuts customarily applied in Egypt to insure that coins, which circulated there as bullion, were solid rather than silver plated.

The history behind this unusual issue is intriguing. The Samians, along with other Ionians, sought to gain their freedom from Persia in the Ionian Revolt (500-494 BC). The Persians finally put down the revolt in a great naval battle off the island of Lade. (The Athenians incurred the wrath of the Persians by sending 20 warships to assist their Ionian cousins; this assistance was a principal cause for the subsequent Persian invasion of Greece.) After the Persian success at Lade, the wealthier citizens of Samos decided to abandon their island and settle elsewhere rather than subject themselves to Persian rule.

It happened at that time that the people of Zancle in Sicily had sent an envoy to Ionia to invite settlers to Kale-Acte ("Fair Shore"), a place inhabited by Sicels on the north coast of the island. The Samians accepted the invitation and set sail for Sicily. However, a new development led them to change plans. They reached southern Italy at a moment when the people of Zancle had laid seige to a Sicel town which the Zancleans were attempting to capture. Anaxilas, the tyrant of Rhegium, which is located just across the strait from Zancle, saw a chance to gain control of Zancle and so control the strategic strait. He persuaded the Samians to forget about Kale-Acte and to seize Zancle itself instead while it was unguarded. This the Samians did. However, rather than allying themselves with Anaxilas, they concluded an alliance with Hippocrates, the tyrant of Gela. Some years later, Anaxilas achieved his ambition by expelling the Samians and resettling the



city with Messenians from the Peloponnese, after whom the city was renamed Messana.

For their coinage, the transplanted Samians naturally continued to use the Samian badge of the lion mask as the obverse type, but they substituted on the reverse the prow of a Samian galley, apparently a reference to the vessels which brought them to their new home.

We have several grounds for concluding that these coins originate from Zancle and not from Samos itself. First, the Euboic weight standard is employed, which is not used for the fifth century silver coins at Samos. Second, the Samian galley is not otherwise used as the principal type for a large denomination. Third, the style of the lion mask is distinguishable from the tetradrachms certainly struck at Samos. Finally, although most of the tetradrachms have been found in the eastern Mediterranean, the tiny fractions which are less likely to have travelled far from home are found only in the neighborhood of Zancle itself.

Although literary sources do not record the date of the Samian's expulsion from Zancle or their subsequent fate, the evidence of this coin issue enables us to fill this void in the historical record. Letters (up to epsilon on the tetradrachms and zeta on the fractions) placed in the reverse field of the coins denote annual issues, and we can conclude from the fact that the coinage ceased after six years that Anaxilas expelled the Samians in 488/7 BC. The largest issue, those lacking any letter (like this coin), were issued early in the first year of settlement, when the need for coinage was the greatest. Only later in the year did the Samians start to add a date, in apparent anticipation of subsequent issues. The ultimate fate of the Samians is suggested by the find spots of the coins. The majority whose find spots are known were found, like this coin, in Egypt. Since the Sicilian Greeks did not have any significant direct trading links with Egypt at the time (evidenced by the paucity of Sicilian coins found in archaic Egyptian hoards), the only logical explanation is that the Samians returned to their homeland, taking their coins with them, and that these coins then found their way to Egypt through the ordinary stream of eastern Mediterranean commerce. This same theory also explains why earlier coins of Zancle are also more common than other Sicilian issues in archaic hoards found in Egypt.

For further reading:
Barron, *The Silver Coins of Samos*
Barron, *The Silver Coins of Samos Come of Age, Kraay-Morkholm Essays (1989)*

For further information on this actual coin see # 8, this issue.

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

Gallery of Coins

Welcome to the *Gallery of Coins*. Each piece has been individually selected for inclusion in this list. Most were chosen for condition or excellence of artistic execution. Some were chosen for rarity while others are offered because of their collector appeal. Coins should be enjoyed and examined each on their own merit. In an effort to present each coin as an individual item we have adopted a presentation that best shows off the coins. Prices for the items are listed on page 25.

GREEK



1. **GAUL. Auriol Hoard Style.** Early 5th century BC. Diobol (1.20 gms.). Archaic helmeted head of Athena right. Quadripartite incuse square. Weber-15, De la Tour-150. High relief VF+.

This coin is clearly based on the earliest coins of Phokaia, the home of the original Greek colonists of Massilia.



2. **ETRURIA, Populonia.** Circa 350-265 BC. 20 Asses. (8.35 gms.). Facing head of Gorgon with protruding tongue; X:X below. Vague out-line of a sea-creature; a jellyfish or cuttlefish, cf. SNG ANS-77. Toned VF. Rare

A common reverse type for this series (when there is a reverse type), is a sea-creature resembling a squid. This reverse is clearly different.



3. **ETRURIA, Populonia.** Circa 211-200 BC. 20 Asses. (7.48 gms.). Facing head of Gorgon with protruding tongue, wearing jeweled diadem; pellets below. Reverse blank. Vecchi, "The Coinage of the Rasna", SNR 69,1990, pl.2, 6. Dark toned VF, very rare.

The long awaited article on this series of very rare pieces is due out this year. This specimen is one of only seven or eight known for this type.



4. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** 302-231 BC. Stater. (8.01 gms.). youth on horse back right; magistrate Philiarchos. Taras on dolphin left, holding grapes. Vlasto-675(same dies). Toned near EF.



5. **CALABRIA, Tarentum.** 281-272 BC. Stater. (6.83 gms.). Dioscurio on horseback galloping left. Taras on dolphin left; holding Nike with wreath, spears and shield with hippocamp device. cf.Vlasto-781. Choice EF, attractive old toning toning and superior style. *The adjuncts carried by Taras, symbolic of military victory, led to the attribution of these coins to the time of Pyrrhos' campaigns in Italy.*

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6. **LUCANIA, Metapontum.** 5th Century BC. Sixth Stater. (1.05 gms.). Ear of barley; pellet and line border. Incuse bucranium; reeded border. Noe-274. Toned VF+, some porosity.



7. **SICILY, Catana.** Circa 410 BC. Tetradrachm. (17.64 gms.). Signed by Euainetos. Quadriga left making turn around *meta*; Nike flying above, holding wreath and tablet inscribed EYAINE, crab in exergue. Laureate head of Apollo left; bell-cord to left, crayfish right. Gulbenkian-188. Choice EF, light magenta toning. Extremely Rare.
*cf. Hunt Sale, lot 75. A Magnificent Rarity. From the Golden Age of Sicilian coin artistry by the famous Syracusan artist Euainetos. The *meta* (racing post) leads one to speculate that this piece might well have been issued at a game celebrating the expulsion of the Athenians from Catana after their disastrous invasion of Sicily in 415-413 BC.*
The Hunt specimen of this coin realized \$88000 in active bidding. This specimen is comparable in many ways and perhaps better in others. A masterpiece.



8. **SICILY, Messana.** Zancle under Samian Occupation. 494/493 BC. Tetradrachm. (17.27 gms.). Lion scalp set on shield. Prow of galley left. Barron-S8b(this coin). Good VF, test cut. Extremely Rare.
EX. Feuardent Sale, 9/5/1910, lot 551. For a full discussion of this rare coin see the article by Eric McFadden in this issue.



9. **SICILY, Selinus.** Circa 510 BC. Stater. (8.96 gms.). Selinon leaf with panther head worked into design at stem. Incuse square divided into alternating raised and sunken triangles. SNG ANS-666. Superb toned EF, very rare.
There is no clear explanation for the panther head. One explanation that has been proposed is that this issue, being almost contemporaneous with the gorgoneion issues of Athens, simply adopts and incorporates the type.

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10. **SICILY, Syracuse.** Dion. 357-354 BC. \textsterling Hemilitron. (15.97 gms.). Laurate head of Zeus right. Thunderbolt, eagle to right. Calciati-72, SNG Cop-727. VF+, dark green patina.



11. **SICILY, Syracuse.** Agathokles. 317-289 BC. EL 25 Litrai. (1.83 gms.). Laureate head of Apollo left. Lyre. SNG Ash-2062. Toned VF, rare.



12. **MACEDON, "Lete".** 5th Century BC. Stater. (9.80 gms.). Naked ithyphallic satyr grasping arm of fleeing nymph; pellets around. Incuse square divided diagonally. SNG ANS-961(same dies). EF, strong strike and vigorous Archaic style.
Probably struck by one of the Thraco-Macedonian tribes with access to the rich silver mines in the region. A popular type.
N.B. No NEA grants are used to fund this catalogue.



13. **MACEDON, Trierus(?).** 450-400 BC. Hemiobol. (0.35 gms.). Forepart of horse right. T P I H in divided incuse square. SNG Oxford-3634. Good VF, rare.



14. **MACEDON, Kings of. Philip II.** 359-336 BC. Tetradrachm. (14.45 gms.). Amphipolis mint. Posthumous issue, circa 323-315 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right. Nude youth holding palm on horseback right; kausia and M below. Le Rider pl.44, 30(same obverse die). Superb Mint State, reflective reverse fields.
EX, NFA FPL 20, cover coin. One of the highest grade examples of this coin we have had the pleasure of handling.

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15. MACEDON, Kings of. Alexander III. 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm. (17.18 gms.). Amphipolis mint. Head of Alexander as Herakles right, wearing lion skin. Zeus enthroned left, holding eagle; crescent in left field. Müller-259. SNG Ash-2568. Superb Mint State.

Better style than many, especially in the reverse figure of Zeus. Perhaps one of the commonest ancient Greek coins but to find this coin in this superb state of preservation is a difficult task.



17. MACEDON, Kings of. Demetrius Poliorcetes. 294-288 BC. Tetradrachm. (17.07 gms.). Amphipolis mint. 289-288 BC. Diademed and horned head of Demetrius right. Nude Poseidon standing left, foot on rock, holding trident; monograms in outside fields. Newell-124, SNG Ash-3255. Nice toned EF, rare.

EX. NFA X, lot 120. Portraits of Demetrius have become much more stereotyped and offer less of a resemblance to the accepted features of Demetrius.



16. MACEDON, Kings of. Demetrius Poliorcetes. 294-288 BC. Tetradrachm. (17.13 gms.). Amphipolis mint. 292-291 BC. Diademed and horned head of Demetrius right, Poseidon seated on rock left, holding aplustre and trident; monograms in fields. Newell-104, SNG Ash-3251. VF+, rare.

EX Bank Leu 13, lot 138. Portraits of Demetrius were introduced simultaneously at Amphipolis and Pella in and around 292-291. The artist employed to cut these dies knew Demetrius in the flesh. Lacking the frankness of Roman portraiture there is a little attempt at flattery. The nature of the art indicates its youth and lack of refinement compared to later impressive Hellenistic portraits.



18. MACEDON, Kings of. Perseus. 178-168 BC. Tetradrachm. (16.94 gms.). Diademed head of Perseus right. Eagle on thunderbolt and three monograms, all in oak wreath; plow below. SNG Ash-3273. Superb Mint State.

An outstanding Hellenistic portrait coin.

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19. MACEDON, Kings of. Anonymous. Mid-2nd Century BC. Tetrobol. (2.20 gms.). Club of Herakles on Macedonian shield. Macedonian helmet surrounded by three monograms and a star. BMC Macedon page 9,15. EF, nice toning.



20. THRACE, Black Sea Region. Apollonia Pontica. 450-400 BC. Drachm. (3.30 gms.). Anchor with crayfish and A. Gorgon head with protruding tongue. SNG Cop-454. Good VF, some porosity, but great Gorgon head.



21. THRACE, Kings of. Lysimachus. 323-281 BC. Tetradrachm. (16.93 gms.). Lampsacus mint. 297-281 BC. Diademed and horned head of Alexander right. Athena seated left, holding Nike; monogram to left, crescent in exergue. Thompson-49, Müller-399. EF, excellent high relief portrait of deified Alexander.

The portrait is one of the strongest images of Alexander from antiquity. He is shown with his head and eyes turned slightly towards heaven, wearing the horn of Zeus Ammon. After a mysterious visit to the shrine of Ammon in the remote oasis of Siwah on the border of Egypt and Libya, Alexander was regarded as the son of Zeus.



22. CORCYRA. 450-400 BC. Stater. (11.18 gms.). Cow left suckling calf. Double stellate pattern in double square within circle. BMC Thessaly-59. EF, nice old toning.

The image of the cow suckling a calf is a design of great antiquity known throughout the ancient world. It is found on engraved gems from Mycenaean Greece, monuments from Egypt and Assyria, and the arts of Persia, all long before the invention of coins.



23. THESSALY, Thessalian League. 196-146 BC. Double Victoriat. (5.90 gms.). Laureate head of Zeus right. Athena Itonia advancing right; magistrates Polyxenon and Eukolos. BMC Thessaly-21. Choice EF.



24. ATTICA, Athens. After 449 BC. Tetradrachm. (17.11 gms.). Helmeted head of Athena right. Owl standing right. SNG Cop-33. Dark toned VF+, excellent style, small punch mark obverse.

Although this issue dates to post 449 BC, it was struck circa 449. The characteristics it shares with transitional owls are quite remarkable - only the solid tail feathers put it into the post 449 period.

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25. ATTICA, Athens. After 449 BC. Tetradrachm. (17.14 gms.). Helmeted head of Athena right. Owl standing right. SNG Cop-33. EF.
Nice high relief with exceptional metal quality.



26. ATTICA, Athens. Imperial Times. Circa 260 AD. Æ 20mm. (5.00 gms.). Helmeted head of Athena right. Theseus right, clubbing Minotaur to ground. Svoronos pl. 96,10 (same reverse die), BMC Attica-766. Fine, heavy green patina.
Research by J.H. Kroll, A. Walker and others on coins from the Athenian Agora excavations is slowly solving some of the chronological problems associated with the extensive Athenian bronze series.



27. CORINTHIA, Corinth. 350-306 BC. Stater. (8.58 gms.). Pegasus flying left. Helmeted head of Athena left, laurel wreath on helmet; aegis to right. Ravel-1009, BMC Corinth-253. Choice toned EF.
The free spirit of Pegasus embodies much of what we admire in ancient greek mythology.



28. PONTUS, Kings of. Pharnakes. 185-169 BC. AV Stater. (8.47 gms.). Diademed head of Pharnakes right. Male diety standing facing, holding branch, caduceus, and cornucopiae, deer at feet; star and crescent in left field, monogram in right. SG-7241 (This coin). From the same obverse die as SNG Burton Berry 890 (Silver Drachm). EF, extraordinary portrait. **Unique.**
See cover.

EX. Leu 22, lot 116.

EX. Kastner 4 (1973), lot 52

Pharnaces I, son of Mithradates III, was described by Polybius as having no scruples. Evidence of this can be seen in his harsh and domineering features depicted on this coin. Pharnaces, anticipating the grandiose imperial ambition of Mithradates VI, claimed to be a member of the highest Persian nobility, descended from Perseus and Andromeda through Perses. The star and crescent on the reverse of this piece is a symbol of the Persian Ahura Mazda and alludes to his alleged lineage. He had a far flung diplomatic network, he fought Eumenes of Pergamum and Ariathes of Cappadocia, and seized Galatia and Sinope. He made Sinope his capital - giving Pontus access to the profitable Black Sea trade routes. Pharnaces was the first Pontic king to document his reign according to the Pontic era, which dated from 337BC.



29. PONTUS, Kings of. Mithradates VI. 120-63 BC. Tetradrachm. (16.75 gms.). 84 BC. Diademed head right. Stag grazing left, surrounded by star and crescent, two monograms and date; all in ivy wreath. Year 213. SNG v. Aulock-8. Superb toned EF.

Few men lived a fuller life than Mithradates VI, the greatest king of Pontus. He built an enormous reputation for courage and athletic prowess. He was a heavy eater and drinker, fluent in several languages and a warm friend to Greek men of letters. Despite his Philhellenism, he lived and ruled as an oriental monarch, generous to friends and intimates, but suspicious, cruel and murderous to others. He was clever, tireless and resourceful, but it was fear that held his subjects loyal to him. Towards the end of his career he ordered five hundred women of his harem killed to prevent them from falling into enemy hands.



30. MYSIA, Parium. 4th Century BC. Hemidrachm. (2.33 gms.). Heifer standing left on caduceus, head turned back. Diademed Gorgon head facing. SNG v. Aulock-1321. Choice toned EF.



31. MYSIA, Pergamum, Kings of. Philetarios. 282-263 BC. Tetradrachm. (16.70 gms.). Diademed head of Seleucus right. Athena enthroned left, holding shield and spear; ivy leaf in left field, bow in right, monogram in exergue. Newell, NNM 76, 13. Choice toned EF. *The Pergamene royal series is known for some of the finest Greek portrait coins. This superb portrait of Philetarios' patron, Seleucus I of Syria, set the tone for the rest of the series.*



32. LYDIA, Kings of. Time of Croesus. Circa 560-546 BC. Third Stater. (3.50 gms.). Foreparts of lion and bull confronted. Double incuse punch. SG-3421. VF+, light porosity, rare.



33. CARRIA, Rhodian Peraia. 2nd Century BC. Drachm. (2.60 gms.). Facing head of Helios, slightly right. Rose in bloom, magistrate Ermaias. SG-5092. Sitichoro Hoard. Superb EF.

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34. **PISIDIA, Termessus.** 2nd-3rd Century AD. Æ 15mm. (2.90 gms.). Head of Herakles right, club on shoulder. Aesklepios standing facing left, holding serpent staff. cf. BMC Lycia etc.-35 for reverse. Unpublished in major collections. Nice VF, black patina with earthen highlights.

The BM specimen is described as Hermes/ male figure holding uncertain object. This smaller denomination with Herakles on the obverse has a sharper reverse; it is clearly Aesklepios carrying his attribute of a serpent staff.



35. **PHOENICIA, Tyre.** 76/75 BC. Tetradrachm. (14.27 gms.). Laureate head of Melkart right. Eagle standing left on prow; club to left. Year 51 cf. BMC Phoenicia-142. Good VF, broad flan.



36. **PERSIA, Achaemenid Kings.** 5th Century BC. AV Daric. (8.30 gms.). Kneeling king running right, holding spear and bow. Rectangular incuse punch. BMC Persia-40. EF, good detail for this type.

ROMAN REPUBLIC

All are denarii unless otherwise noted.



37. **Anonymous.** 211-207 BC. AV 60 As. (3.34 gms.). Helmeted bust of Mars right. Eagle standing right on thunderbolt. Crawford-44/2. EF, extremely rare.
The strains of the Second Punic War caused the collapse of the Roman economy in 215 BC, which didn't recover until after the sack of Syracuse in 212 BC. The introduction of the new sextantal monetary system in 211 was facilitated by the plunder of Syracuse. Three gold issues were introduced, the sixty as being the largest. The primary function of this gold issue was to inspire confidence in the newly introduced denarius denomination.



38. **Q. Thermus M.f.** 103 BC. (3.89 gms.). Head of Mars left in ornate crested helmet. Warrior defending fallen comrade. Minucia-19, Syd-592, Cr-319/1. Choice EF.
Republican issues often commemorated earlier deeds of the moneyers ancestors. This reverse depicts an act of bravery by the moneyer's namesake who was consul in 193 BC. He is shown engaged in contest with a Ligurian soldier.

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39. **L. Julius Bursio.** 85 BC. (3.96 gms.). Head of Genius(?) right; lyre behind. Victory with wreath driving quadriga right; LXXX above. Julia-5a, Syd-728, Cr-352/1c. Toned near EF.

Note the use of the Roman numeral LXXX. This is thought to represent the die used.



40. **C. Mamilius Limetanus.** 82 BC. Serrate. (3.93 gms.). Bust of Mercury wearing winged petasos right; caduceus and M to left. Returning Ulysses meeting his dog Argus. Mamilia-6, Syd-741, Cr-362/1. Superb EF, beautiful magenta toning.

This reverse depicts the story of Ulysses, after an absence of many years, returning in a mean and humble dress to the island of Ithaca, where he was at once recognized by his old dog, Argus, who died of joy at seeing his former master.



41. **C. Servilius Vatia (Restored).** 82-80 BC. (3.95 gms.). Laureate head of Apollo right; lituus and B to left. M. Servilius on horseback, trampling and spearing enemy horseman. Servilia-7, Syd-720, Cr-370/1b. Superb and lightly toned.

C. Sevilius actually served as moneyer c. 127 BC. It is suggested this and other "restored" issues were struck during the dictatorship of Sulla, when many officials fell victim to his purges.



42. **C. Piso L.f. Frugi.** 67 BC. (4.02 gms.). Laureate head of Apollo right; symbol to left. Horseman holding palm galloping right; Ξ above. Calpurnia-24g, Syd-850a, Cr-408/1a(dies 16/27). Choice toned EF.

This moneyer was the son of L. Piso Frugi and adopted the coin type used by his father. The issues of the Frugi family are among the most prolific in the republican series. The type of Apollo and the horseman refers to the Ludi Apollinares which were established in 212 BC and celebrated annually.



43. **C. Piso L.f. Frugi.** 67 BC. (3.75 gms.). Filleted head of Apollo right; symbol to left. Horseman with palm galloping right; flail above. Calpurnia-24, Syd-851i, Cr-408/1b(dies 128/153). Superb toned EF. See previous.



44. **Q. Pomponius Musa.** 66 BC. (3.54 gms.). Laureate head of Apollo right; scroll to left. Clio, Muse of History, holding scroll and leaning on short column. Pomponia-11, Syd-813, Cr-410/3. Near EF, much luster in fields.

The representation of the Muses on his coinage is a reference to the cognomen of the moneyer. These representations are taken from statues in the temple in the Circus Flaminius built in their honor by M. Filvius Nobilitor.



45. **L. Cassius Longinus.** 63 BC. (3.87 gms.). Veiled head of Vesta left; L and cup in fields. Citizen voting. Cassia-10, Syd-935, Cr-413/1. Lustrous EF.
This commemorates the passing of the Lex Cassia Tabellaria, a law relating to the method of voting.



46. **M. Calpurnius Piso M.f. Frugi.** 61 BC. (3.86 gms.). Statue of Mercury flanked by wreath and kalix. Sacrificial knife and patera in laurel wreath. Calpurnia-22, Syd-826, Cr-418/1. Nice EF, gray toning. Very rare.

Mercury, or in Greek Hermes, was the patron of travellers. A statue of him, set up to mark roadways and civic boundaries, was called a herm, or in Latin terminus. The Roman festival Terminalia celebrated good will between neighbors, presided over by the personification of Terminus.



47. **L. Valerius Acisculus.** 45 BC. (3.60 gms.). Head of Apollo Soranus right; star above, pick ax (*acis*) to left. Valeria Luperca on bull right. Valeria-17, Syd-998, Cr-474/1a. Nice EF, tiny test cut on edge.
Crawford makes a telling point when he notes that the animal on the reverse is, quite obviously, a bull, not the heifer associated with the legend of Valeria Luperca. Nonetheless, the allusion to the family nomen is too strong; the celator must simply have not been up on his mythology.

ROMAN IMPERATORIAL



48. **Pompey.** Posthumous issue by Sextus Pompey. 42-40 BC. (3.95 gms.). Head of Pompey right, flanked by capis and lituus. Poseidon with foot on prow flanked by Catanean brothers carrying parents. RSC-17, Syd-1344, Cr-511/3a. Dark toned near EF.
This issue was struck by Sextus Pompey after his victory over Salvidienus and relates to his acclamation as the "Son of Neptune".



49. **Julius Caesar.** 48-47 BC. (3.93 gms.). Female head right, wreath with oak; LII behind. Trophy of Gallic arms, animal headed ax to right. RSC-18, Syd-1009, Cr-452/2. Nice EF.
The LII behind the head of Pietas (?) indicates Caesar's age of fifty two when these coins were struck. The reverse alludes to the nine year struggle in Gaul which culminated in the capture of Vercingetorix, the celebrated chieftain of the Arverni.



50. **Julius Caesar.** L. Aemilius Buca, moneyer. 44 BC. (4.34 gms.). Laureate head of Caesar right; crescent behind. Venus standing facing left, holding Victory and scepter. RSC-22, Syd-1060, Cr-480/4. VF, very rare.
The great dictator, given control of Illyricum, Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul by the Senate, subdued all in his path. He returned to Rome as undisputed master - only to fall to the assassins knife on the Ides of March in 44 BC.

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51. **Octavian.** 30-27 BC. (3.53 gms.). Helmeted head of Mars right. Shield with eight-pointed star, crossed spear and sword behind. RSC-44, RIC I-274. Choice EF, rare.

The features of Mars resemble those of Octavian, soon to be Augustus.

ROMAN IMPERIAL



52. **Augustus.** Denarius. (3.82 gms.). 15-13 BC. Bare head right. Bull butting right; IMP X in exergue. RSC-137, RIC I-167a. Toned EF.

The bull is the symbol of Roman dominance, especially in Gaul.



53. **Augustus.** Denarius. (3.54 gms.). Moneyer C. Marius C. f. Tromentina. 13 BC. Bare head right; litui behind. Head of Julia right, flanked by heads of Caius and Lucius; wreath above. RSC-1, RIC I-404(R3). VF, extremely rare.

Caius and Lucius, the sons of Agrippa, were adopted by Augustus, who intended that their family should succeed him. Julia was the daughter of Augustus by Scribonia. The boys died at an early age, before Augustus, and Julia died shortly after his death. Though standing figures purporting to be Caius and Lucius are found on several Augustan issues, this is the only instance where a portrait of Lucius is depicted on an Imperial issue. It is possibly the only portrait of Caius as there is much debate as to whether or not the portrait on RIC (Augustus) 404 is nothing more than a youthful portrait of Octavian. Of the highest rarity.



54. **Tiberius.** 14-37 AD. Denarius. (3.77 gms.). Laureate head right. Female seated right (Livia?), holding scepter and branch. RSC-16b, RIC I-30. Nice toned EF.

The "Tribute Penny" mentioned in the Bible.



55. **Gaius Caligula.** 37-41 AD. AE As. (9.86 gms.). 40-41 AD. Bare head left. Vesta enthroned left, holding patera and scepter. RIC 54. Good VF, green patina with tan highlights.

"Little Boots" reign was one of terror. He was noted for his personal depravity and public oppression. He was murdered by his own guards in 41 AD.



56. **Nero.** 54-68 AD. AE Sestertius. (27.79 gms.). Circa 66 AD. Laureate head right. Roma seated left on cuirass, holding Victory with wreath and parazonium. RIC I - 329. Near EF, choice dark green patina.

An enthusiastic supporter of the arts and sporting events. His extravagances and vanity made him most unpopular with the people.

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57. **Galba.** 68-69 AD. Denarius. (3.22 gms.). Laureate head right. Livia standing facing left, holding patera and scepter. RSC-58, RIC I-186. VF, scarce.



58. **Domitian.** 81-96 AD. Æ Sestertius. (24.06 gms.). 85 AD. Laureate head right, aegis at shoulder. Annona, facing left and holding cornucopiae, confronting Ceres, seated right and holding grain and scepter; altar and prow in background. RIC II-277b. Near EF, smooth dark green patina.

A masterpiece of portraiture and engraving. Very similar in type to a reverse from the time of Nero, depicting the arrival of grain in Rome from the provinces. It was the duty of the Emperor to furnish the city of Rome with victuals necessary for the sustenance of the people.



59. **Domitian.** Denarius. (3.57 gms.). 92 AD. Laureate head right. Minerva standing left, holding thunderbolt and spear, shield at feet. RSC-272, RIC II-168. EF, light toning.

Minerva was the object of special adoration by Domitian. She was his symbol of authority. Minerva was the goddess of reason, wisdom and prudence; patron goddess of literature and science.



60. **Trajan.** 98-117 AD. Æ As. (10.73 gms.). 103-111 AD. Laureate head right, aegis at shoulder. Trajan on horseback galloping right, trampling and spearing Dacian. Cohen-505, RIC II-536(sic). Brown good VF, rare reverse type.

RIC errs in the description of the obverse bust, calling it cuirassed. The reverse commemorates Trajan's greatest victories over the Dacians. He fully subjugated this part of the Empire, bringing it under Roman control.



61. **Trajan.** Denarius. (3.36 gms.). 103-111 AD. Laureate head right, drapery at shoulder. Mourning Dacian seated at base of trophy. RSC-537a, RIC II-222. Good VF, scarce.

See previous.

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62. **Trajan.** Denarius. (3.19 gms.). 103-111 AD. Laureate head right, drapery at shoulder. Nude Hercules standing facing, lion skin draped over head and shoulders, holding club. RSC-254a, RIC II-79. Superb EF, small planchet lamination on reverse. Rare.

Here we see the incorporation of DACIVS into the official title of Trajan. This title was bestowed upon him in recognition of his great battles against the Dacians.



63. **Hadrian.** 117-138 AD. Denarius. (3.38 gms.). 118 AD. Laureate bust right, drapery at shoulder. Justitia seated left, holding patera and scepter. RSC-877, RIC II-42a. Toned EF.

Seated on a curule chair, Justitia holds a patera. This symbolizes her care for religion. "Justitia" is the virtue that renders unto everyone his own.



64. **Hadrian.** Denarius. (3.31 gms.). 134-138 AD. Laureate head left, drapery at shoulder. Galley to left. RSC-713a, RIC II-240. Dark toned VF.

FELICITATI AVGVSTI - To the happiness of the Emperor. Hadrian travelled extensively in his empire. A quote from Stevenson "He made his voyages....admit songs and symphonies, and at each of the most celebrated cities....he suffered himself to be detained by his passions as a voluntary."



65. **Caracalla.** 198-217 AD. Denarius. (3.39 gms.). 201-206 AD. Youthful laureate and draped bust right. Galley to left. RSC-3, RIC IV pt.1-120. Good VF, rare.
Struck during the early years of his reign while he travelled extensively.



66. **Diadumenian.** 217-218 AD. Æ As. (12.64 gms.). Bare headed draped bust right. Diadumenian standing facing left, holding baton and scepter, two standards to right. RIC IV pt.2-216. VF, green and red patina, rare.
Son of Macrinus, Diadumenian fled towards Parthia after his father's defeat by his own troops. He was overtaken and killed.



67. **Elagabalus.** 218-222 AD. SYRIA, Laodicea ad Mare. Æ 17mm. (5.23 gms.). Radiate and draped bust right. Apollo and Herakles wrestling, club and object (tripod?) at sides. BMC Galatia etc.-105, SNG Cop-372. Brown VF, rare.

BMC and Copenhagen simply call the reverse "two wrestlers", but on this coin a firmer identification can be made. According to the story, Herakles came to Delphi to be cured of one of his frequent fits of raging madness. Apollo refused aid, whereupon Herakles tried to seize the sacred tripod. Zeus had to break up the ensuing fight, and Herakles was commanded to labor three years for King Eurytus, whose son he had killed. For other representations of this event, see H. Voegli, Bilder der Heldenepen in der Kaiserzeitlichen Griechischen Münzprägung, page 68.

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68. **Severus Alexander.** Denarius. (2.64 gms.). 223 AD. Laureate and draped bust right. Nude Jupiter standing facing left, holding thunderbolt and scepter. RSC-229. RIC IV pt.2-19. Superb toned EF.



69. **Maximinus I Thrax.** 235-238 AD. Æ Dupondius. (13.14 gms.). Radiate draped and cuirassed bust right. Salus seated left feeding serpent raising from altar. RIC IV pt.2-86. VF+, dark green patina.
A man of peasant breeding from Thrace. Maximinus was a man of great stature and tremendous physical strength.

Three coins celebrating the Millennium of Rome in 248 AD.

Magnificent games were staged, in which all variety of exotic animals were exhibited. Here we have represented two of the eight animals represented, as well as an architectural piece - a short column, or cippus, used as a dedicatory monument.



70. **Philip I.** 244-249 AD. Antoninianus. (3.47 gms.). Radiate draped and cuirassed bust right. Wolf and twins, in exergue II. RSC-178, RIC IV pt.3-15. VF+.



71. **Philip I.** Antoninianus. (3.41 gms.). Radiate draped and cuirassed bust right. Short column with COS III. RSC-193, RIC IV pt.3-24c. VF+.



72. **Philip II, as Augustus.** 247-249 AD. Antoninianus. (4.03 gms.). Radiate draped and cuirassed bust right. Goat standing left, in exergue III. RSC-72, RIC IV pt.3-224. VF+.



73. **Trajan Decius.** 249-251 AD. Æ Double Sestertius. (37.06 gms.). Radiate and cuirassed bust right. Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm. RIC IV pt.3-126a. VF+, brown patina. A choice example of this large and rare denomination.
Struck during the reigns of Postumous and Trajan Decius this immense coin saw little circulation due to its size. This coin has also been referred to as a bronze quinarius.



74. **Valerian I.** 253-260 AD. Antoninianus. (4.03 gms.). Asia mint. Radiate draped and cuirassed bust right. Valerian and Gallienus sacrificing over altar. RSC-152, RIC V pt.1-285. Dark toned EF.
Unusually well struck for this normally poor quality coin.

THE GERMANIC VICTORIES OF GALLIENUS.



75. **Gallienus**, with Aurelian. 253-260 AD. Antoninianus. (3.89 gms.). Lugdunum. Radiate cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield. Trophy with two mourning captives at base. RSC-310, RIC V pt.1-18. VF.

The five coins of Gallienus listed here celebrate his military victories over the Germanic tribes. When Valerian and his son Gallienus came to power in 253, the Empire was threatened on two fronts; by the Germans along the Rhine, and the Persians in the east. The emperors divided the fronts between them. Gallienus won a series of brilliant campaigns, securing the frontier in the north, while Valerian was overwhelmed and captured by the Persians. Gallienus' own victories were short lived, for Postumus rebelled and created his own empire in Gaul in 259. These coins were struck in Lugdunum before Postumus captured it.



76. **Gallienus**. Antoninianus. (2.82 gms.). Lugdunum. Radiate cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield. Victory advancing left, holding trophy and trampling bound captive. RSC-1047, RIC V pt.1-45. VF.



77. **Gallienus**. Antoninianus. (3.14 gms.). Lugdunum. Radiate and cuirassed bust right. Gallienus advancing right, holding spear and shield, trampling captive. RSC-1043, RIC V pt.1-38 VF+.



78. **Gallienus**. Antoninianus. (3.43 gms.). Lugdunum. Radiate and cuirassed bust right. Victory standing right on globe, holding trophy and wreath, two bound captives below. RSC-1066, RIC V pt.1-48. VF+.



79. **Gallienus**. Antoninianus. (3.22 gms.). Lugdunum. Radiate and cuirassed bust right. Victory standing right on globe, holding trophy and wreath, two bound captives below. RSC-1062, RIC V pt.1-49.



80. **Maximianus**. First reign. 286-305 AD. AV Aureus. (5.50 gms.). Cyzicus. Laureate draped and cuirassed bust right. Nude Hercules standing facing right, resting on club with lion skin set on rock; SC in exergue. RIC V-605. Superb EF, graffito in reverse field. Very rare. *The celebrated hero of mythological romances was at first called Alcides, but received the name of Herakles or Hercules from the Pythia of Delphos. He was the deity of worship of several Roman emperors - Gallienus, Postumus, Maximianus and others.*

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81. **Julian II.** 361-363 AD. AV Solidus. (4.39 gms.). Antioch. Diademed and draped bust right. Soldier walking right, looking back, trophy over shoulder, dragging bound captive; ANTL RIC VIII-201(R2). VF, reddish toning.

Julian was a man of advanced literary accomplishment and some of his writing are still extant. He was a follower of the old pagan religions as opposed to the Christian religion forced upon him. His disdain for Christianity caused Church historians of the period to stigmatize him as "the Apostle"; but the title "Philosopher", which he was also given is probably more just.



82. **Anthemius.** 467-472 AD. AV Tremissis. (1.40 gms.). Diademed and draped bust right. Small cross in wreath; COMOB. Lacam I, CXXXII, var.2,4(this coin). Strong VF, rare.

Anthemius took over the western seat of government in 467. It had been empty for a year and a half. He married his daughter Alypia to General Ricimer, but despite this union relations deteriorated and Ricimer laid seige to Rome. When the city fell, Anthemius, disguised as a beggar, tried to avoid capture by hiding in a church. He was recognized by a nephew of Ricimer and immediately beheaded.

BYZANTINE



83. **Romanus III.** 1028-1034 AD. AV Histamenon Nomisma. (4.38 gms.). Nimbate Christ enthroned facing, holding Gospels. Virgin Mary crowning Romanus, both standing facing. SB-1819, Berk-296. EF.

ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.



84. **Trinovantes. Cunobelinae.** 20-43 AD. El Stater. (5.37 gms.). Grain ear dividing CA MV. Horse galloping right; branch and pellet above, pellet and CVNO below. Van Arsdell-2010-3, Seaby-208var. EF, rare.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline, Cunobelina is the best known of the ancient British rulers. He controlled the cross-channel trade, amassing an amazing amount of wealth. Die evidence indicates that he struck in excess of a million staters. His staters were struck in rose gold and have a unique appearance.



85. **Anglo-Saxon. Alfred the Great.** 871-899. Penny. (1.38 gms.). London, Guthrum type. Small Cross. CVDBERHT moneyer. North-636, Seaby-1066, BMC-231. Superb EF, steel-gray toning. Extremely rare in such condition.

Alfred had several run-ins with the Danes, who held much of southern England during this time. He recaptured London from the Danes in 886.



86. **Aethelstan.** 924-939. Penny. (1.54 gms.). Small cross. PINELE (Winele) moneyer; three crosses. North-668, Seaby-1089, BMC-132. Choice toned EF. Aethelstan, in a code of laws laid down in 928, helped establish the minting practices for mints. It established boroughs as the minting site and stipulated the moneyers allowed for each site. It was structured as follows: London (8 moneyers), Canterbury (7 - four for the King, two for the Archbishop, one for the Abbot), Winchester (6), Rochester (3), Lewes (2), Southampton (2), Wareham (2), Shaftesbury (2), Exeter (2), all other boroughs one.

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87. **Edgar.** 959-975. Penny. (1.35 gms.). Small rosette. AMVND moneyer; small rosette. North-758, Seaby-1136. Choice toned EF.

Edgar continued the coinage of his brother Eadwig - the standard two line type. Late in his reign he would reform the coinage - debasing it, and adding a portrait.



88. **Edward the Confessor.** 1042-1066. Penny. (1.27 gms.). Shrewsbury. Crowned bust with scepter right. GODPINE moneyer; short voided cross with pyramids. North-831, Seaby-1184. Choice toned EF, sharp strike. Rare.

Edward was known as "the Confessor" on account of his monastic education and pious character.



89. **Harold II.** 1066. Penny. (1.27 gms.). Lewes. Crowned head left with scepter. OSPOLD moneyer; PAX type. North-836, Seaby-1186. Choice EF, rare and historic.

Harold Godwinsson, the Earl of Wessex and Edward's brother-in-law was the most powerful figure in England in 1066. His power gave him the throne on Edward's death, despite the fact that Edward might have actually nominated William of Normandy as heir. Displaying a determined portrait and the word PAX the coinage proved to be optimistic rather than prophetic.



90. **Normans. William I.** 1066-1087. Penny. (1.03 gms.). Bonnet type. London. Crowned bust facing. GODRIC moneyer; short voided cross. North-842, Seaby-1251. Dark toned VF.

Interesting to note that the Bonnet type coin depicts William in a crown adorned with four pendulae visible, a characteristic derived ultimately from a Byzantine prototype.



91. **William I.** Penny. (1.35 gms.). PAXS type. Salisbury. Crowned bust facing, holding scepter. OSBERN moneyer; short cross with PAXS in angles. North-848, Seaby-1257. Toned EF.

Originally considered a rare coin, a hoard of 6000 pennies was found at Beauworth in 1833, making it now the commonest of William's issues.



92. **Henry I.** 1100-1135. Penny. (1.40 gms.). Wallingford. Crowned bust left, holding scepter. OSVLF moneyer; star in lozenge fleury. North-869, Seaby-1274. Dark toned VF+, some weak spots. Extremely Rare.

EX. Norweb, lot 1281.

Henry Beauclerc was the youngest son of William I. William II, the oldest son, died childless and Robert of Normandy, the second son, was on a crusade. Henry took the throne. Minting practices during the early years of Henry's reign were abysmal. Poor quality coins circulated freely. In 1125, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Henry put all the moneyers in England on trial. According to the Margam Annals some 94 moneyers were found guilty of debasing their issues; punishment was castration and loss of right hand.

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93. **Henry II.** 1154-1189. Penny. (1.41 gms.). London. Crowned bust facing, holding scepter. PIERES moneyer; short voided cross with crosses. North-963, Seaby-1344. Toned EF.

1180 saw the introduction of the 'short-cross' coinage. Not only was this coinage to last throughout the balance of Henry's reign but would basically remain unchanged for the succeeding reigns of Richard and John, whose names never appeared on English coins.



94. **Edward III.** 1327-1377. AV Quarter Noble. (1.89 gms.). Treaty Period. 1361-1369. Shield. Ornate cross, lis in center. Seaby-1510. Near EF, scarce.

The first fifteen years of Edward's reign saw England at war with France. The gold coinage issues became a permanent part of the English monetary system. A noble was equal in value to 80 pennies, a quarter noble, the smallest denomination, was equal to 20 pennies or 5 groats.



95. **Anglo-Gallic. Henry VI.** 1422-1439. AV Salut d'or. (3.47 gms.). St. Lô. Mary and Gabriel above arms of England and France. Plain cross in trellis flanked by lis and leopard. Elias-271, Ciani-598. EF, scarce.

Though this issue probably never circulated in England it points out the royal descent of Henry. Henry, at the age of 1, inherited from his grandfather, Charles VI of France, the throne of France. During the reign of Henry VI, much of his French territory fell to the French lead by Joan of Arc, under the Dauphin Charles VII. Problems at home caused further concern. Armed clashes between the families of York and Lancaster saw the inception of the War of the Roses.



96. **Henry VIII.** 1509-1547. AV Angel. (5.06 gms.). First coinage. 1509-1526. St. Michael slaying dragon. Galley; mm crowned portcullis. Seaby-2265. Toned VF.

The Angel was introduced in the reign of Henry VI, during his currency reform. It had the value of the old noble. The Rose noble was revalued upwards to 10 shillings (120 pennies). A classic design. Note the War galley with the poorly designed superstructure.



97. **Henry VIII.** Groat. (2.67 gms.). Second coinage. 1526-1544. Crowned bust right. Arms on cross; mm rose. North-1797, Seaby-2337C. Toned EF.

The last of Henry's good silver issues. During this period, Henry split with the Church and went through several wives. His inordinate extravagances and costly attempts to make England a world power eventually forced the mint to start debasing his coins.



98. **Newark Besieged.** 1645. Halfcrown. (15.24 gms.). Crown, XXX. OBS: NEWARK 1645. North-2638, Seaby-3140. Toned EF.

Perhaps the most interesting of Charles' coins are his siege pieces. These were emergency issues struck by the besieged town - in this case Newark. They were struck in order to pay the troops and provide for transactions of the town people. As there was no proper minting equipment these pieces are crude, having been manufactured from local silver plate. This and the following two pieces are exceptional examples of the crude money of necessity.

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99. **Newark Besieged.** 1645. Nine Pence. (4.43 gms.). Crown, IX. OBS NEWARKE 1645. North-2641, Seaby-3145. Toned good VF.
See above lot 98 for a description of this money of necessity.



100. **Newark Besieged.** 1646. Six Pence. (2.99 gms.). Crown, VI. OBS: NEWARK 1646. North-2642, Seaby-3146. Lustrous toned EF. Very rare in this condition.
See above lot 98 for a description of this money of necessity.



101. **SCOTLAND. Robert III.** 1390-1406. AV Lion. (3.66 gms.). Heavy coinage, first issue. Crowned arms. St Andrew on saltire cross; lis at sides. Seaby-5154. Toned VF.
The reign of Robert III saw the introduction of the first regular gold coinage in Scotland. He introduced the Lion and the Demy - rough equivalents to the Noble and Half Noble.



102. **SCOTLAND. James V.** 1513-1542. AV Crown. (3.34 gms.). Second coinage. Crowned arms on shield with rounded base coming to point. Cross fleury with thistles in angles. Seaby-5730var, Burns-739 var. Good VF. Apparently unpublished variety.

Two varieties are noted for the shield; a squared pointed base, and a rounded base. This variety seems to be intermediate between these.

James lead an interesting life. He married Mary of Guise (mother of Mary Queen of Scots). He refused to support the English Reformation and was given the title of "defender of the Faith" by Pope Paul III.

The mint remained in Edinburgh but the gold crowns were struck at Holyrood. They are often referred to in contemporary documents as "Abbey crowns".



103. **SCOTLAND. JAMES VI.** 1567-1625. AV Rider. (4.83 gms.). 1594. King in armor on horseback right. Crowned arms. Seaby-5458. Near EF, scarce this nice.
James ascended to the crown at age one. He was put under a regency rule and educated. In 1589 he married Anne of Denmark. Elizabeth I of England died childless, in 1603, leaving James as the nearest heir. He ruled as James VI of Scotland and James I of England, the first of the Stuarts. The "King James" version of the Bible was published. His reign gives us some of the most beautiful of the Scottish coin designs.

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

"CALIFORNIA NEWS AND VIEWS"

We are writing this column on the return flight following an extensive European buying trip. Having just attended several European auctions, and having visited a great many dealers, collectors and other suppliers in several countries, we are in a good position to gauge the current state of the European market.

In general, prices are very strong, and not just in terms of a depressed dollar. While some American collectors have reduced their buying in light of a weakening economy and the uncertain effects of the Gulf crisis, European collectors continue to buy aggressively at all levels. We noted particular strength in the middle range market (coins selling for roughly \$200-2000 each). This strength even applies to hoard material. Substantial groups of Republican silver, South Italian silver and Corinthian silver have appeared on the market, and the coins are being absorbed without noticeable price decreases. At present many coins are selling for higher prices in Europe than in the U.S., and if this trend continues, American collectors will soon encounter these higher price levels in the U.S. market as well.



Despite the strength of the European market, we were able to acquire many excellent pieces by carefully selecting from the thousands of coins which we viewed. Our purchases include a good selection of nice Greek and Roman silver (including a group of perfect mint state Severan denarii), some stunning Roman bronzes, and several choice Greek gold pieces. These new acquisitions, along with other recent purchases, give us a healthy inventory of high quality coins in all price ranges. As we often remind our readers, the material offered in the Classical Numismatic Review represents only a small selection from our inventory, and inquiries are invited from those of you who wish to know what other coins we have available.



Many of you who follow the general coin market know that U.S. coins - especially the common types which have been heavily promoted to investors during the last several years - have experienced substantial price drops in the past few months. Although this development has no direct effect on ancient coin prices, we will be watching to see what indirect effects develop.

In the short term, we expect to see - and in fact are already seeing - reduced buying of ancient coins by some of the U.S. coin dealers who in the past have used some of their profits from U.S. coins to "play" with ancients. These dealers may no longer have any excess cash to apply in areas outside their main expertise.

In the long term, we expect that many collectors of U.S. coins will be disillusioned by the investor hype and grading controversies which have plagued the U.S. coin field and will redirect their numismatic energy to other areas. Ancient coins will naturally be one of the areas which may experience substantial new growth. Collectors of ancients have always realized that the coins offer a combination of historical, economic, political and artistic appeal which is virtually unparalleled in any other collectible area. We will wait to see how many current collectors of U.S. coins discover the fascination of ancients.

ERIC J. MCFADDEN

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

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Various Reverses

Superb

One for \$85.00
Three of more for \$65.00 each.

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TIBERIUS
14-37 AD
Denarius

"Tribute Penny"

Good Fine

\$145.00 ea.

Fair

\$65.00 ea.

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PHOENICIA, Tyre
After 128 BC
Didrachm

Various years - all dated
Circulated during Biblical Days

Nice VF

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Enlarged 2:1

DARK AGES

Vandals

Thrasamund

495-523 AD

Æ 2 1/2 Nummi

Bust right/Victory

Grierson & Blackburn 19

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CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW
Gallery of Coins - Prices

PRICE LIST FOR THE GALLERY OF COINS

1.	\$550.00	53.	\$13,750.00
2.	\$875.00	54.	\$625.00
3.	\$5,250.00	55.	\$625.00
4.	\$575.00	56.	\$1,700.00
5.	\$875.00	57.	\$550.00
6.	\$425.00	58.	\$3,500.00
7.	\$37,500.00	59.	\$675.00
8.	\$5,750.00	60.	\$400.00
9.	\$2,300.00	61.	\$265.00
10.	\$575.00	62.	\$395.00
11.	\$750.00	63.	\$375.00
12.	\$3,750.00	64.	\$330.00
13.	\$295.00	65.	\$450.00
14.	\$4,750.00	66.	\$1,000.00
15.	\$1,400.00	67.	\$350.00
16.	\$4,200.00	68.	\$250.00
17.	\$3,200.00	69.	\$450.00
18.	\$3,250.00	70.	\$110.00
19.	\$375.00	71.	\$90.00
20.	\$450.00	72.	\$110.00
21.	\$3,000.00	73.	\$2,500.00
22.	\$2,400.00	74.	\$110.00
23.	\$365.00	75.	\$110.00
24.	\$1,700.00	76.	\$90.00
25.	\$1,500.00	77.	\$90.00
26.	\$295.00	78.	\$90.00
27.	\$575.00	79.	\$110.00
28.	SOLD	80.	\$8,750.00
29.	\$4,750.00	81.	\$2,300.00
30.	\$550.00	82.	\$1,500.00
31.	\$11,000.00	83.	\$345.00
32.	\$525.00	84.	\$2,400.00
33.	\$400.00	85.	\$2,000.00
34.	\$250.00	86.	\$1,600.00
35.	\$375.00	87.	\$1,700.00
36.	\$1,375.00	88.	\$700.00
37.	\$4,750.00	89.	\$2,300.00
38.	\$275.00	90.	\$375.00
39.	\$225.00	91.	\$475.00
40.	\$575.00	92.	\$2,750.00
41.	\$550.00	93.	\$450.00
42.	\$550.00	94.	\$550.00
43.	\$500.00	95.	\$1,100.00
44.	\$575.00	96.	\$975.00
45.	\$225.00	97.	\$275.00
46.	\$2,250.00	98.	\$1,250.00
47.	\$400.00	99.	\$1,100.00
48.	\$1,600.00	100.	\$1,400.00
49.	\$475.00	101.	\$350.00
50.	\$2,600.00	102.	\$1,500.00
51.	\$1,850.00	103.	\$1,750.00
52.	\$775.00	104.	\$2,900.00

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW
Literature News & Reviews

NEW BOOK REVIEW

Jean-Marc Doyen. **Les Monnaies Antiques Du Tell Abou Danné Et D'Oumm El-Marra** (Campagnes 1976-1985). [Brussels, 1987]. 164 pps., 14 plates, indices. Cardcovers. Text in French. Available by special order only at \$75.

This work painstakingly catalogs 115 coins (including 66 Seleucid coins) from the excavations at Tell Abou Danné and 10 coins from Oumm El-Marra, both in Northern Syria. As Arthur Houghton notes in his preface to this unusually thorough research catalog, that although "the number of coins recovered is not large, in fact; but their painstaking inventory, their accurate recording according to type, period, metal, size, weight, and the location of find has given their publication important meaning."

An example of the effort spent on this catalog is a bronze of Antiochus VII (catalog numbers 37-38) with types of bust of Eros/ headdress of Isis. The author has listed 158 published and unpublished examples including weights for each specimen. In an era where one usually does only what is minimally necessary, this much attention to detail has to be admired! Furthermore, an unpublished Antiochene hemidrachm of Demetrius II has a nine page appendix devoted to it!

For any reader that has an interest, casual or serious, in numismatic study and methodology as well as Seleucid numismatics, this work is an excellent example of what we can learn from only a small amount of material about a coinage's production and circulation.

Catharine C. Lorber. **Amphipolis - The Civic Coinage in Silver and Gold.** [NFA International, Inc; Los Angeles, 1990]. 200 pps., 30 plates, map, tables, indices and appendices. Hardcover. Available at \$87.50.

The coinage of Amphipolis and in particular, the remarkable series of tetradrachms featuring a facing head of Apollo, has long been the focus of appreciation of scholars, dealers and collectors of ancient coinage. Yet, until now, ample scholarship has been both elusive and enigmatic, but Cathy Lorber has remedied that with her much anticipated and detailed study of this city's coinage.

Lorber initiated her research based on the important catalogue started by the late scholar Willy Schwabacher over 50 years ago! She records over 100 tetradrachms and more than 150 silver fractons and illustrates nearly all of the die combinations. Her study of "the style and epigraphy establishes that the series" of facing-head tetradrachms "was a compact one, consisting of seventeen annual emissions. The silver minors and two gold issues fall into place within this framework."

With chapters on the history of Amphipolis, numismatic analysis, hoard evidence, chronology, the monetary policies of Philip II of Macedon and a detailed artistic analysis of the tetradrachm series; this important new corpus will become a standard reference for years to come! A separate listing of forgeries is also very helpful for the collector and dealer alike of the series. We highly recommend that you order your copy now!

**AUCTION CATALOGS
For Sale**

We have in inventory copies of all our previous sales and several fixed price lists which are available for purchase.

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FIXED PRICE LISTS

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Volume XIII, 2		
Classical Coins of Roman Egypt.		\$ 5

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A Numismatic Bestiary		
With an introduction by		
John Twente		
Ancient Greek and Roman		
Coins Bearing Zoological		
Types. (202 Coins)		\$ 8

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In conjunction with		
Thomas P. McKenna.		
(300 Republican issues)		\$ 8

We have other back issues of our lists available, but only in limited quantity. Write us and we will try and fill you in if we can. Back issues, if available, are \$5 ea. plus postage and handling.

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

Book List

GENERAL INTEREST

Jacobs, COINS AND CHRISTIANITY. Propaganda, proclamations and celebrations have all been featured on coins throughout history. The force of Christianity has featured prominently on coinage over the ages. This book traces connection of coins and religious iconography. There is a wealth of allusion to coins in the Bible. Hardcover. 96 pages, 300 illustrations.....\$12.00

Hoberman, THE ART OF COINS AND THEIR PHOTOGRAPHY. This book is a unique cultural statement. From dealing with the origins, artistic merits and symbolism of coins types to techniques of coin making, roles of coinage and debasement to counterfeiting, the author introduces us to the world of coinage. The main section of the book transports us through 2,500 years of art and history through undisputably the finest numismatic photography. The fascination of the coins is enhanced by detailed descriptions and informative numismatic and historical facts which have been meticulously researched and described to appeal both to the layman and expert alike. The latter section of the book contains the only definitive treatise on numismatic photography - simply explained. A must for all coin photographers. This has long been a standard recommendation of ours. This beautifully hardbound book is now out of print and our supplies are dwindling.....\$95.00

Miller, CLASSICAL GREEK and ROMAN COINS. The Investor's Handbook. In this book, Michael Miller explores the fascinating world of classical Greek and Romans coins, and their "impressive" performance as a serious form of investment. Written in the early eighties the information is a little out dated. However, this work does provide the new collector to the field with some interesting insights into the investment side of coin collecting. Our most sound advice is best stated by Mr. Miller, "Recognizing that a good working knowledge is an essential prerequisite to successful investment"..... \$18.00

Cribb, Cook, Carradice THE COIN ATLAS. The World of Coinage From its Origins to the Present Day. Coins provide an unique guide to world history, putting us in direct touch with the rulers and states which issued them and the people who used them. The COIN ATLAS is the first book to present a country-by-country account of world coinage, from its beginnings in the seventh century BC to the present day. More than 100 maps and 1100 illustrations. This work was prepared by the British Museum. It is un-

doubtedly the most comprehensive history of coinage worldwide yet published. Hardbound
AVAILABLE NOW\$39.95

Price, General Editor. COINS: An Illustrated Survey 650 BC to the Present Day. This book provides an accurate up-to-date survey of coins since the time of the Ancient Greeks. Written by a team of experts and illustrated with magnificent examples of coins. Essential reading for collectors needing an excellent introduction to fields of numismatics outside their own. Twelve chapters dedicated to ancient and medieval coinage. 320 pages. Fully cased with dust jacket and slip case. *Our favorite recommendation to collectors switching over from the field of US numismatics.* Excellent value.....\$85.00

GREEK COINAGE

Sear, GREEK COINS and their values. Volume 1 Europe. Excellent starting work covering over 3300 coin types from the western part of the Greek world. Good introduction with maps, values, weights, denominations and general history. Hardbound.....\$50.00

Sear, GREEK COINS and their values. Volume 2 Asia & Africa. Companion edition to the above work. Another 3500 plus coins listed and described with values. Both volumes are loaded with photographs. Hardbound.....\$50.00

Van Meter, COLLECTING GREEK COINS. A guide for the beginning student of Greek coins. History, grading, counterfeiting, valuing all discussed. ON SPECIAL WHILE THEY LAST.....\$8.95

Jones, A DICTIONARY OF ANCIENT GREEK COINS. An a-z listing of deities, denominations, subjects and topics all relating to Greek coins. An excellent source of additional information on Greek coins. Essential for the beginner and advanced collector alike. Numerous illustrations and easy to use. Hardbound.....\$50.00

Favorito, THE BRONZE COINAGE OF ANCIENT SYRACUSE. A reference manual on the types of the bronze coins of ancient Syracuse. Cross referenced to the major collections, with pieces from the collections of the members of Boston's Society Historia Numorum. A useful reference.....\$19.00
(Reviewed in CNR XV, 3)

Hendin, Guide to BIBLICAL COINS. More than 300 coins described with essential collector information. Coins of the Old and New Testament with stories about them. Biblical quotations, translations, charts, excellent line drawings and hundreds of coin photographs. Recent values. Good comprehensive work on this popular area of collecting.....\$35.00

Sellwood, An Introduction to THE COINAGE OF PARTHIA. A comprehensive listing by major type and variety of the known coins of Parthia. This eastern Empire was an economic marvel by any standard. From 238 BC to 224 AD they maintained an economically stable empire in the gateway between east and west. A small empire whose armies were feared by Greeks and Romans alike. Their coins are inexpensive and available in higher grades. This work covers their coinage. Excellent line drawings and photographs. Good detailed descriptions. Values. Hardbound.....\$35.00

Sellwood, An Introduction to SASSANIAN COINS. A good introductory overview of this difficult series of coins. Brief history. Denominations. Script. Symbolism. Dating. Values. Hardbound.....\$27.50

De Morgan, Ancient Persian Numismatics - ELYMAIS. A good overview of this little understood Persian Kingdom. 5 plates. Cardcovers. OP and for the sake of argument new but a little soiled.....\$8.00

Kraay, ARCHAIC AND CLASSICAL GREEK COINS. Splendid survey of Greek coinage from its origins in the seventh century to the time of Alexander the Great. Easy to read and well presented. This book offers the latest numismatic scholarship available.
.....TEMPORARILY O.P.....

Lorber, Amphipolis, The Civic Coinage in Gold and Silver. 196 pages, 31 plates. All of the known specimens are brought together in this excellent die study. Nice opening historical background. This work will become the standard reference cited for years to come. Hardcover, dust jacket.....\$87.50
(See review in this issue.)

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

Book List

Boston Museum of Fine Arts, **GREEK COINS** **Museum Aquisitions 1950-1963.** 328 Coins added to the superb collection in Boston. Presented in excellent small sylloge format. Full catalog descriptions with excellent photographs. Several extremely rare coins found only in this collection. Cardcovers.....\$15.00

Burgos, **LAS MONEDAS ESPANOLAS I: La Moneda Hispanica Des de Sus Origenes Hasta el Siglo V.** Accepted reference on the coins of ancient Spain. Covers silver and bronzes issues struck by the Greeks, Roman and Spanish. Hardbound.....\$40.00

Jameson, **MONNAIES GRECQUES ANTIQUES ET IMPERIALES ROMAINES.** 4 Volumes, 908 pages, 164 plates. A catalogue of one of the finest private collections of ancient coins ever assembled, now dispersed. Over 3000 coins described, with provenances, beautifully photographed. Still an often cited reference work. (Chicago Reprint). Hardcover.....\$265.00

American Numismatic Society publications you might want to consider owning.

Houghton, **ACNAC 4. COINS OF THE SELEUCID EMPIRE FROM THE COLLECTION OF ARTHUR HUGHTON.** A comprehensive listing of the coins by geographic location of mint within the Empire. The major collection of material assembled this century. In sylloge format. Hardbound. A useful work for the collector.....\$65.00

Waggoner, **ACNAC 5. EARLY GREEK COINS FROM THE COLLECTION OF JONATHAN P. ROSEN.** One of the most significant assemblages of archaic coinage ever published. In sylloge format. Hardbound. A very useful reference.....\$35.00

SNG ANS VII, **MACEDONIA I,** Cities, Tribes, Paeonian Kings. The latest of the sylloges from the ANS covers a much needed area. Many coins appearing are hard to pin down without consulting many references. In the new small format. Hardbound.....\$60.00

SYLLOGE NUMORUM GRAECORUM. This vast undertaking represents an attempt to publish all major public (and some private) collections of Greek coins. An accepted format that describes the coins on the left page and illustrates them on the right. Excellent works for the advanced scholar or numismatist.

We get used copies of these from time to time. If there are specific ones you are searching for please let us know.

There are two reprints of series available that we would recommend you consider for your libraries. We will keep you posted in these pages as new ones come on the market.

SNG Copenhagen. **THE ROYAL COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS,** Danish National Museum. I - Italy & Sicily. II Thrace and Macedonia. III Thessaly-Ilyricum, Epirus-Acarnania, Aetolia-Euboea, Attica-Aegina, Corinth, Phliasias-Laconia, Argolis-Aegean Islands. IV Bosphorus-Bithynia, Mysia, Troas, Aeolis-Lesbos V Ionia, Caria, Lydia VI Phrygia, Lycia-Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycaonia-Cilicia. VII Cyprus-Cappadocia, Syria, Phoenicia, Palestine-Characene, Parthia-India. The seven volume set is available for.....\$895.00

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SNG SAMMLUNG VON AULOCK. The original eighteen volumes have been beautifully reproduced here in four volumes. I Pontus-Ionia. II Caria - Pamphylia. III. Pisidia-Cyprus, plus Imperial Cistophorii and posthumous tetradrachms of Lysimachus and Alexander. IV Supplement. 75 plates featuring new additions to the collection. The four volume set is available for.....\$595.00

A new Sylloge that came out in 1986 that is worth having.

SNG Levante, **Swiss Volume 1. CILICIA.** 125 plates, 1861 coins from Cilicia. This is the fullest coverage available on Cilician coins. Essential for research in this area.....\$195.00

GREEK IMPERIAL

Sear, **GREEK IMPERIAL COINS and their values. The Local Coinages of the Roman Empire.** This book is devoted specifically to the local coinages spanning three centuries from Augustus to Diocletian and includes issues from over 600 mints from Spain to Mesopotamia. Over 6000 coins are catalogued reign by reign in geographical order within the reign. Included are coins from independent contemporaneous states. This useful introduction treats types, inscriptions, denominations and dates. Hardcover.....\$80.00

Lindgren & Kovacs, **ANCIENT BRONZE COINS OF ASIA MINOR AND THE LEVANT, THE COLLECTION OF HENRY CLAY LINDGREN.** This catalogue records 3300 Greek and Greek Imperial coins. All coins are illustrated, including both rarities and common issues. An excellent reference for the Greek Imperial series. Hardbound.....\$95.00

Milne, **CATALOGUE OF ALEXANDRIAN COINS.** A listing of over 5000 coins in this extensive series. Long accepted as one of the standard works on the series. Excellent overview. Essential for the collector of Alexandrian. Hardbound.....\$55.00

Another recommendation of ours is SNG Von Aulock. This series, though it also covers Greek issues, is one of the most extensive collections of Imperials ever published. For price see previous column.

ROMAN REPUBLICAN

Thurlow/Veuchi, **ITALIAN CAST COINAGE, Italian Aes Graves.** The standard reference on the cast coins of the early Republic. These crude coins are fascinating examples of coinage in its most rudimentary form. Concordances with Sydenham and Crawford. Excellent photographs. Hardcover.....\$35.00

Seaby, **ROMAN SILVER COINS, I. Republic to Augustus.** A listing by Babylon concordance of all the major types of silver issues of the Republic. Each coin is cross referenced to Crawford and Sydenham. Values. Photographs throughout. Also handles the Imperatorial issues through Augustus. Hardcover. Excellent handy guide.....\$35.00

We can get copies of Sydenham or Crawford for you upon request.

ROMAN IMPERIAL

Sear, **ROMAN COINS and their values.** An excellent work for the novice to Roman coins or for the general collector. A listing of over 4,300 coins, numerous illustrations, historical background. Highly recommended...\$70.00

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

Book List

Seaby. ROMAN SILVER COINS, I Republic to Augustus. Listing of all silver coins. Cross references to Crawford, Sydenham on the Republic. RIC and BMC on the Imperial. Hardcover.....\$35.00

Seaby. ROMAN SILVER COINS, II Tiberius to Commodus. Listing of all silver coins. Cross reference to RIC and BMC. Hardcover.....\$35.00

Seaby. ROMAN SILVER COINS, III Pertinax to Balbinus & Pupienus. Listing of all silver coins. Cross refence to RIC and BMC. Hardcover.....\$35.00

Seaby. ROMAN SILVER COINS, IV Gordian III to Postumus. Listing of all silver coins. Cross reference to RIC. Hardcover.....\$35.00

Seaby. ROMAN SILVER COINS, V Ca- rausius to Romulus Augustus. Listing of all silver issues. Cross reference to RIC plus new original research on the later issues. Critical for work in this area. Hardcover.....\$35.00

Kiely/Van Meter, COLLECTING ROMAN COINS - The Key to Identifying, Pricing & Building a Valuable Collection. For a review of this book see CNR, XV, 1SPECIAL WAS \$14.95...NOW.....\$8.95

A word on two major Roman publications. We can and will be happy to obtain for you new copies of the volumes of RIC (ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS) and BMC (COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM), write to us and let us know your needs. Please note, that we also get used sets from time to time. If you are looking for a set, let us know.

Foss. ROMAN HISTORICAL COINS. 335 pages, 341 illustrations. Tells how the coin types relate to Roman ritual and society. Comprehensive index of historical events. Excellent overview.....\$60.00

Burnett, COINAGE IN THE ROMAN WORLD. 168 pages, 200 illustrations. Collectors of Roman coins, social and economic historians and all those interested in Roman history will enjoy this book.....\$30.00

Jones, A DICTIONARY OF ANCIENT ROMAN COINS. 329 pages, 204 illustrations. A more compact work taking advantage of recent scholarship. More current than Steven- son.....\$50.00

Stevenson, A DICTIONARY OF ROMAN COINS. An a-z of rulers, inscriptions, and events and how they are related. Helps open up the world of Roman numismatics for the collector. Hardcover.....\$70.00

Askew, The Coinage of ROMAN BRITAIN. Comprehensive look at the Roman coins used and struck in Britain from the time of Julius Caesar through the reign of Constantine III in 410 AD. Cardcovers.....\$12.50

BYZANTINE COINS

Sear, BYZANTINE COINS and their values. Comprehensive overview of the Byzantine issues in all metals from the time of Anastatiusto John IV. Now includes a section on Trebizond coinage. Plenty of maps, illustrations, photos. Values throughout. This revised edition is the most often quoted reference. Hardcover.....\$100.00

Berk, EASTERN ROMAN SUCCESSORS OF THE SESTERTIUS. A listing of all of the copper coins issued during the reigns of Anastatius - Alexius I. Excellent line drawings. Values in four grades. Hardbound.....\$19.00

Berk, ROMAN COINS OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD, 383-1453 AD. A comprehensive listing of late Roman and Byzantine gold issues. Prices in three grades. Concordances with Seaby Byzantine, D.O. and Hahn. Photos throughout. Hardbound.....\$20.00

MEDIEVAL COINS

Having spent the last five years building our own medieval reference library, we can report on how difficult it has been to deal with and obtain certain titles. If you are looking for specific titles please contact us and we will do our best to locate the titles for you. Though we only list seven titles, there are over 650 titles available on medieval numismatics. We can obtain most of these. Patience is a virtue.

GENERAL

HOLIDAY RECOMMENDATION.
 Grierson & Blackburn, MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN COINAGE I The Early Middle Ages (5th-10th Centuries). The first of what will eventually become the definitive work on medieval coins. Covers Dark Ages, Visigoths, Lombards, Franks, Anglo-Saxon, Carolingian and Viking issues. Essential. hardcover.....\$125.00

ETHIOPIA

Munro-Hay, THE COINAGE OF AKSUM. This is the first complete catalogue ever published on this obscure coinage. Incorporates the most recent archaeological research. Now the standard reference in this field. Hardcover.....\$49.00

FRANCE

Duplessy, LES MONNAIES FRANÇAISES ROYALES DE HUGUES CAPET A LOUIS XII , VOLUME 1. Incorporating the latest research, this new work now should replace the old standard of Ciani. 760 plus coins listed, many illustrated with fine line drawings. Values. Hardcover.....\$50.00

Elias, THE ANGLO-GALlic COINS. The definitive work on this popular area. Lists all the coins issued in France by the British royals. With an all important rarity guide. Hardbound.....\$39.00

GERMANY

Riechmann, Die Mittelalterlichen Münzen des Hessischen Landesmuseums in Kassel. An Attic reprint of this very important sale of German bracteats from Nov. 1924. Cardcovers.....\$25.00

ITALY

Ryan, A Handbook of Papal Coins 1268-1534. A good overview of the coins of this period. Listings in all metals, with plenty of illustrations. Values in two grades. Good historical background. Cardcover.....\$30.00

A very limited number of hardbound editions of the above book were made. A total of fifty copies were hardbound with most being distributed as author's copies. We are the authorised seller of the remaining twenty copies. Each has a book plate, signed and numbered by the author. While they last.....\$50.00

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

Metcalf, COINAGE IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE 820-1396. An excellent overview of the medieval coins from Romania, Bosnia, Serbia, Slavonia, Wallachia and Bulgaria. 8 plates. OP. Hardbound.....\$45.00

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

Book List

SPAIN

Chaves, ACUNACIONES PREVISIGODAS Y VISIGODAS EN HISPANIA desde Honorio a Achila II. A listing of the gold issues tied to late Roman issues imitated by the Visigoths and the gold issues of the Visigoths. Hardbound.....\$35.00

ENGLAND, Ireland & Scotland

Seaby, The Story of British Coinage. An historical accounting of the British Isles as told through her coins. Excellent historical overview of this popular collecting area. Good book to introduce yourself to another area of collecting besides US. Hardcover.....\$50.00

Seaby, COINS OF ENGLAND and the United Kingdom. The "red book" of British coins. A listing by Seaby number of over 4300 coin types. 1990 Edition.....\$22.00

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no pursuit can claim priority of interest or
fascination over the study and
collection of coins and medals.

These small but intensely interesting and
truly veracious monuments of both ancient and
medieval times place before the student and collector at a glance
something vividly characteristic of the period
in which they were issued -
it may be the finely chiselled features
of some god or goddess of mythology,
some long forgotten customs of a now extinct people,
or the authentic portrait
of some ancient conqueror of half a world.

All these things, therefore, appeal to the well educated and
enquiring connoisseur, and if he be
(as who is not these days?) a lover of art as well,
then he can hardly fail to be attracted by the
well-nigh irresistible charm which attaches to ancient coins.

CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

Published Quarterly

TERMINOLOGY

What Denomination is it ?

Peter Lampinen

Numismatic Terminology for Third and Fourth Century Denominations

A question that comes up with regrettable frequency with our catalogues concerns Roman coinage of the early 4th century AD. That question is, why do we call some coins "Æ Follis" and other similar pieces "Æ 3"? The simple answer is "we goofed", but it leads to a deeper question; that is, what is the proper name for these and other coins of all periods of antiquity? An examination of two Late Roman series by way of example reveals the complexity of the question.



ANTONINIANUS ? RADIATE !!!

The most prevalent coin of the late 3rd century is a billon (low silver content) coin, usually seen with a radiate bust of the emperor on the obverse. They were struck from the reign of Caracalla to Diocletian, in great quantity. In almost all modern popular sources they have the name "antoninianus", so named for their originator Antoninus, known as Caracalla. However, in some recent works, mostly from England, a new name surfaces for those heavier coins struck after the reform of Aurelian (270-275): "aurelianus". Burnett, when he makes this distinction, calls both terms "labels of convenience", and the meaning behind this statement is that neither term is technically the correct one. The truth is, no one is sure what the official name of this currency was. "Antoninianus" is recorded in the Historia Augusta, a gossip account of the emperors of the 3rd century, but other names also appear, such as "argentei Philippei minutuli"-tiny silver coins of Phillip. Searching other contemporary sources we find "bicharaka", "binio", "dichoneutron", "dicharaktos" and "disignim", and so forth. All these terms refer either to a coin of double denomination or of an alloy of two metals, both of which fit the "antoninianus" as we know it. We can sympathize with the comment in Dio Cassius about "kibdelon argyron" -deceitful silver or funny money. It is no wonder some modern works simply call the coins "radiates" and leave it at that.

With the reform of Diocletian around 296 we can leave the problem of the radiate behind, which is good because we immediately bump into another one. The new silver coin is no problem; "argenteus" seems to be the accepted term. But with the new bronze (actually a very low fineness silver) coin things are not so clear. "Follis" is a term known from ancient Greece; it

translates as bag or purse. It was essentially a unit of account; a specified amount of currency would be sealed in a bag and then used for transactions. Eventually, due to inflation, there might have been a single denomination that would equal that amount, but the transfer of the name to the coin of Diocletian probably was a modern error in reading the ancient accounts. The official name might simply have been "nummus" or "the coin". The simplified currency system of the period, with only a few denominations in circulation, did not require fancy names. Whatever it was, inflation continued to erode its value, and at some time there occurred another revamping of the system. Records of the mid 4th century refer to coins called "maiorina"-large coin, and "centenionalis"-the 100 coin. But what do they refer to, the small bronze coin struck in the later years of Constantine I, the larger coin introduced by Constantius II around 348, or something else? It is no wonder that numismatists began using the system of dividing the bronze coinage by size, arbitrarily categorizing them \varnothing 1,2,3 or 4. The issue really does not become clear again until the reform of Anastasius in 498, with the introduction of the "follis"- surprise! That is the official name in the records.

The dilemma the modern day numismatist finds himself in is due to the confusion of ancient sources. There are many names for coinage found in them, but the issue is clouded almost beyond resolution. Many terms are colloquialisms, or nicknames (we call it a penny when it really is a cent). Others are anachronisms, or names that were not in everyday use at the time (we call a quarter two bits; a fraction of an 18th century Spanish real). Whatever the source, some term is picked up by the numismatist and it becomes tradition. So now comes his dilemma: a new reference is cited for the proper term; does he use the new name, knowing the discovery of a scrap of papyrus from Egypt or a fragment of an inscription from Turkey might leave all his research out of date and unrecognizable to his readers, or does he stay with the old name, knowing it to be inaccurate? The dealer in coins faces still another problem; the plethora of terminology confuses his customer, and a confused customer is an unhappy customer. Especially so when he sees two names for the same coin in one catalogue, which is what happens when the dealer takes references from two sources and does not go back to correlate them. Until the entire community of numismatists come to agreement as to the proper terminology, it is probably best to keep with tradition and the most frequently cited references. There will still be some contradictions, but patient explanation should bring understanding of the problems involved.

Bibliography and suggestions for further reading:

- Burnett, Andrew. "The Coinage of Allectus: Chronology and Interpretation." in, *Studies in the Coinages of Carausius and Allectus*. London. 1985.
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CLASSICAL NUMISMATIC REVIEW

In the months ahead

1990/91 Auction Schedule

December 4, 1990

Sale XIII

*Important offering of
Roman Egyptian
from the
Kerry Keith Wetterstrom
Collection*

Ancient Greek, Roman Republican,
Roman Imperial and Byzantine,
Sale full

March 20, 1991

Sale XIV

A Mail Bid Sale

Greek, Roman, Byzantine,
Medieval, English & Related
Literature

CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
January 15, 1991

August 16, 1991

Sale XV

Public Sale

To be held in Chicago during the
100th Anniversary Convention of the
American Numismatic Association
Quality Greek, Roman, Byzantine,
Medieval and English

CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
June 1, 1991

November 20, 1991

Sale XVI

A Mail Bid Sale

Greek, Roman, Byzantine,
Medieval, English & Related
Literature

CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
September 1, 1991

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About Pedigrees...

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Another importance of tracing the lineage of a coin's ownership is in establishing rarity. If only six specimens of a certain coin are known to exist and another example appears on the marketplace, a coin's pedigree helps determine if this is one of the six known or, perhaps, a new discovery piece! Just as the marketplace ultimately determines the price of a coin, the same can be said about any monetary premium placed on a coin's pedigree.

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